



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
15.03.2000 Bulletin 2000/11

(51) Int. Cl.⁷: **H01P 1/205, H01P 1/213**

(21) Application number: 99117261.0

(22) Date of filing: 02.09.1999

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

• Ishihara, Jinsei,
c/o Intellectual Prop. Dept.
Nagaokakyo-shi, Kyoto-fu 617-8555 (JP)
• Kato, Hideyuki,
c/o Intellectual Prop. Dept.
Nagaokakyo-shi, Kyoto-fu 617-8555 (JP)

(30) Priority: 11.09.1998 JP 25862498

(71) Applicant:
Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Nagaokakyo-shi Kyoto-fu 617-8555 (JP)

(74) Representative:
Schoppe, Fritz, Dipl.-Ing.
Schoppe, Zimmermann & Stöckeler
Patentanwälte
Postfach 71 08 67
81458 München (DE)

(72) Inventors:
• Kuroda, Katsuhito,
c/o Intellectual Prop. Dept.
Nagaokakyo-shi, Kyoto-fu 617-8555 (JP)

(54) **Dielectric filter, composite dielectric filter, duplexer, and communication apparatus**

(57) There is provided a dielectric filter comprising: a dielectric block (1); a plurality of resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c) aligned therein; a resonance line (5a; 5b; 5c) disposed on an inner surface of each of the resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c); and an outer conductor (3) disposed on an outer surface of the dielectric block (1); wherein one end of the resonance-line hole (2a; 2b; 2c) is a short-circuited end; a sectional area of at least one of the resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c) is changed at a predetermined portion; the predetermined portion of at least one of the resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c) is set to be different from that of the other of the resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c) along to the axial direction of the resonance-line hole and at a side opposed to the adjacent resonance-line hole.

According to the above structure, the coupling between specified resonance lines (5a; 5b; 5c) among the adjacent resonance lines can be independently determined without changing a pitch P_0 for aligning the resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c).

Fig. 1A

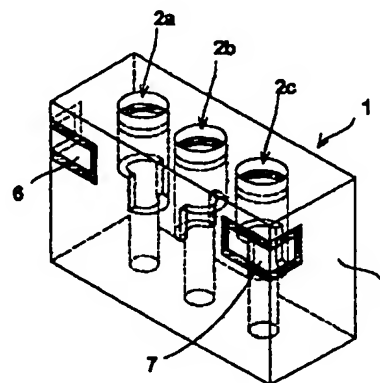
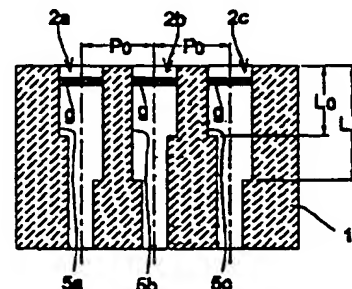


Fig. 1B



Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a dielectric filter, a composite dielectric filter, and a communication apparatus including the same, used in a high-frequency band.

2. Related Art

[0002] Fig. 8 shows a structure of a dielectric filter using a dielectric block, which is mainly used in the micro-wave band. In Fig. 8, 1 indicates a dielectric block of a rectangular parallelepiped configuration. Inside of the dielectric block 1, resonance-line holes indicated by 2a, 2b, and 2c, are disposed, and inside the inner surface of the holes, an inner conductor is disposed to form a resonance line. On an outer surface of the dielectric block 1, a ground electrode 3 is disposed, and terminal electrodes 6 and 7 are disposed such that they are insulated from the ground electrode 3.

[0003] In Fig. 8, the resonance lines respectively disposed on the inner surfaces of the resonance-line holes 2a, 2b, and 2c make comb-line couplings in sequence, and the terminal electrodes 6 and 7 make a capacitive coupling to the resonance lines formed on the inner surfaces of the resonance-line holes 2a and 2c. In this way, a dielectric filter having a band pass characteristics of three-stage resonators is provided.

[0004] In a prior art dielectric filter shown in Fig. 8, however, it is difficult to differ the coupling between specified adjacent resonance lines of the aligned plural resonance lines from the coupling between the other resonance lines. For example, the strength of coupling cannot be determined by changing the position (the step position) where the inner diameter of a resonance-line hole 2 is changed. As a sectional view shown in Fig. 9A, for example, when the depth L_0 of a step position (the depth from the end face of the dielectric block on the open-end side) is increased while maintaining a pitch P_0 for aligning the resonance-line holes 2a, 2b, and 2c uniform, the capacitive coupling between the adjacent resonance lines is strengthened. Additionally, even if the pitch mentioned above is set to be uniform and only the step positions of the resonance-line holes 2b and 2c are lowered down, the capacitive coupling between the resonance lines of the resonance-line holes 2a and 2b is strengthened. As a result, for example, in order to strengthen the coupling between the resonance lines formed in the resonance-line holes 2b and 2c without changing the coupling between the resonance lines formed in the resonance-line holes 2a and 2b, it is necessary to make a design for lowering down the step position L_1 and making the pitch P_1 between the resonance-line holes 2a - 2b wider than P_0 . Conse-

quently, the dielectric block is upsized and the dielectric filter overall is thereby larger in size.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

[0005] To overcome the above described problems, preferred embodiments of the present invention provide a dielectric filter, a composite dielectric filter, and a communication apparatus including the same, in which the coupling between specified resonance lines among the adjacent resonance lines can be independently determined without changing a pitch for aligning the resonance-line holes.

[0006] One preferred embodiment of the present invention provides dielectric filter comprising: a dielectric block; a plurality of resonance-line holes aligned therein; a resonance line disposed on an inner surface of each of the resonance-line holes; and an outer conductor disposed on an outer surface of the dielectric block; wherein one end of the resonance-line hole is a short-circuited end; a sectional area of at least one of the resonance-line holes is changed at a predetermined portion; the predetermined portion of at least one of the resonance-line holes is set to be different from that of the other of the resonance-line holes along to the axial direction of the resonance-line hole and at a side opposed to the adjacent resonance-line hole.

According to the above described arrangement and structure, the coupling between a specified resonance line and the adjacent resonance line on the left side of the specified resonance line can be strengthened, while the coupling between the specified resonance line and the adjacent resonance line on the right side of the specified resonance line can be weakened, without changing the pitch for aligning the resonance-line holes, for example.

[0007] Accordingly, the pitch for aligning the resonance-line holes can set to be uniform, so that a molding metal die for making a resonance-line hole with respect to the dielectric block can also be used commonly in the case of formation of a dielectric filter having a different characteristic. Further, without upsizing the dielectric block, a compact dielectric filter having a desired characteristic can be obtained.

[0008] In the above described dielectric filter, the surface of the part where the sectional area of the resonance-line hole is changed may be set to be inclined to the axis direction of the resonance-line hole. This structure permits the molding metal die of the dielectric block to be easily produced. In addition, when a resonance-line hole is formed in the dielectric block by cutting processing, the production can be easily conducted.

[0009] Furthermore, in another preferred embodiments, three or more signal input-output terminals are disposed on a dielectric block for performing input and output of signals by coupling to specified resonance lines of a plurality of resonance lines so as to form, for example, a composite dielectric filter such as a

duplexer, a diplexer, or a multiplexer.

[0010] Furthermore, the dielectric filter or the composite dielectric filter according to the present invention is used as at least one of a transmission filter and a reception filter so as to form an antenna duplexer having a transmission signal input unit, a reception signal output unit, and an antenna connection unit.

[0011] Furthermore, the dielectric filter or the composite dielectric filter according to the present invention is disposed in a high-frequency circuit section. This arrangement permits a compact and lightweight communication apparatus to be obtained.

[0012] Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the invention which refers to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0013]

Figs. 1A and 1B show a perspective view and sectional view of a dielectric filter according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 shows a perspective view of a dielectric filter according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 shows a perspective view of a dielectric filter according to a third preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figs. 4A and 4B show perspective views of a dielectric filter according to a fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figs. 5A and 5B show a perspective view and sectional view of a dielectric filter according to a fifth preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 6 shows a perspective view of a duplexer according to a sixth preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a block diagram of a structure of a communication apparatus.

Fig. 8 shows a perspective view of a prior art dielectric filter.

Fig. 9A and 9B is sectional views showing a state of setting for coupling of the prior art dielectric filter.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0014] Referring to Figs. 1A and 1B, a description will be given of a dielectric filter according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0015] It is noted that the left-front surface shown in Fig. 1A is a mounted surface with respect to a circuit board.

[0016] In this dielectric filter, holes of specified configurations and an electrode are formed with respect to a dielectric block 1 of a rectangular parallelepiped config-

uration. That is, 2a, 2b, and 2c are resonance-line holes, and on the inner surface of the resonance-line holes are formed resonance lines 5a, 5b, and 5c, respectively. An nonconductive portion indicated by g is provided at a part of the resonance lines to use the part as an open end. Additionally, on an outer surface of the dielectric block 1, terminal electrodes 6 and 7, and a ground electrode 3 are provided. The resonance-line holes 2a, 2b, and 2c are step holes in which the inner diameter of the resonance-line holes is large at the open-end side and small at the short-circuited end (the bottom side shown in the figure). However, the step positions are not uniform. In this example, the depth of the step position on the opposing sides between the resonance lines 5a - 5b is set as L1, whereas the depth of the step position on the opposing sides between the resonance lines 5b - 5c is set as L0. With this structure, although the pitch Po for aligning the resonance lines 5a - 5b - 5c is uniform, the capacitive coupling between the resonance lines 5a - 5b increases, whereas the capacitive coupling between the resonance lines 5b - 5c decreases.

[0017] The terminal electrodes 6 and 7 make capacitive couplings to the resonance lines 5a and 5c, respectively. This arrangement forms a dielectric filter formed of three-stage resonators, which has a band pass characteristic.

[0018] Since the depth of the step position in the left-half part of the resonance-line hole 2a shown in Fig. 1 does not give much influence on the capacitive coupling to the terminal electrode 6, the depth of the step position may be L1 and a step hole having no step difference can be used. Similarly, in the resonance-line hole 2c, the depth of the step position may be L0 and a step hole having no step difference can be used.

[0019] Next, a structure of a dielectric filter according to a second preferred embodiment will be described referring to Fig. 2.

[0020] In the example shown in Fig. 1, the open end of the resonance line is disposed inside the resonance-line hole and, the ground electrode 3 is provided on the substantially entire area of the outer surfaces of the dielectric block. In an example shown in Fig. 2, however, without providing a ground electrode, the upper surface shown in the figure is used as an open surface. Even in this case, the strength of the coupling between the adjacent resonance lines can be independently determined by independently determining the step position of the resonance-line hole on the side opposing an adjacent resonance line. In Fig. 2, external coupling units, such as the terminal electrodes 6 and 7 shown in Fig. 1, are omitted. This is also the same as in each figure, which will be shown below.

[0021] Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a dielectric filter according to a third preferred embodiment. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, the open end of the resonance line is disposed inside the resonance-line hole. However, as shown in Fig. 3, the resonance line may be

extended to the end face of the dielectric block, on which an nonconductive portion g may be disposed.

[0022] Figs. 4A and 4B are perspective views of a dielectric filter according to a fourth preferred embodiment. In the dielectric filter shown above, the sectional configuration of the resonance-line holes is circular. However, as shown in Figs. 4A and 4B, the sectional configuration may be rectangular, or may be even polygonal. Fig. 4A is an embodiment in which the upper surface of the dielectric block 1 shown in the figure is used as an open face, and Fig. 4B is an embodiment in which the non-conductive portion g is disposed on the upper surface of the dielectric block shown in the figure. It is not necessary to make the sectional configurations of the wider side and the narrow side of the resonance-line hole similar. One of them may be circular, and the other one may be oval or oblong.

[0023] Referring to Figs. 5A and 5B, a structure of a dielectric filter according to a fifth preferred embodiment will be described.

[0024] In the dielectric filter shown in Figs. 1A and 1B, the surface (step surface) of the part where the inner diameter of the resonance-line hole turns into a step form is parallel to the end face of the dielectric block, which the resonance-line hole passes through. In contrast, in an embodiment shown in Fig. 5, the step surface is set to be inclined to the end face of the dielectric block. Even in such a case, although the pitch P_0 for aligning the resonance-line holes 2a - 2b - 2c is uniform, the capacitive coupling between the resonance lines 5a - 5b increases, whereas the capacitive coupling between the resonance lines 5b - 5c decreases.

[0025] Next, a structure of a duplexer (an antenna duplexer) according to a sixth preferred embodiment will be described referring to Fig. 6. In this embodiment, resonance-line holes indicated by 2a through 2g are respectively provided in the dielectric block 1, and on the inner surface thereof, a resonance line is provided. The terminal electrodes 6, 7, and 8, and the ground electrode 3, are provided on an outer surface of the dielectric block 1. The structure of the resonance-line holes and the resonance lines is the same as those shown in Figs. 1A and 1B. The resonance-line holes 2a, 2b, and 2c form a transmission filter having a band pass characteristic of three-stage resonators. Additionally, the resonance-line holes 2e, 2f, and 2g form a reception filter having a band pass characteristic of three-stage resonators.

[0026] The resonance line on the inner surface of the resonance-line hole 2d serves as a coupling resonator which makes a coupling to 2c and 2e, respectively. A ground electrode 8 is electrically connected to the resonance line formed on the inner surface of the resonance-line hole 2d. The terminal electrodes 6 and 7 make a capacitive coupling to the resonance lines formed on the inner surfaces of the resonance-line holes 2a and 2g. This arrangement provides a duplexer used as an antenna duplexer, in which the terminal

electrode 6 is used as an input terminal of transmission signals, the terminal electrode 7 is used as an output terminal of reception signals, and the terminal electrode 8 is used as an antenna connection terminal.

[0027] Next, a structure of a communication apparatus using the dielectric filter or the duplexer described above will be illustrated referring to Fig. 7. In this figure, ANT indicates a transmission-reception antenna, DPX indicates a duplexer, BPFa, BPFb, and BPFc respectively indicate band pass filters, AMPa and AMPb respectively indicate amplification circuits, MIXa and MIXb respectively indicate mixers, OSC indicates an oscillator, and DIV is a frequency divider (synthesizer). MIXa modulates the frequency signals output from DIV by modulation signals. BPFa passes only signals of the band of a transmission frequency, and AMPa performs power-amplification of the signals to transmit from ANT through DPX. BPFb passes only signals of the reception-frequency band among the signals output from DPX, and AMPb amplifies the signals. MIXb performs mixing of the frequency signals output from BPFc and the reception signals to output intermediate frequency signals IF.

[0028] As for the duplexer DPX shown in Fig. 7, the duplexer of the structure shown in Fig. 6 can be used. In addition, as the band pass filters BPFa, BPFb, and BPFc, the dielectric filter of the structure shown in Fig. 1 through Fig. 5B can be used. In this way, an overall compact communication apparatus can be formed.

[0029] While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and other changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Claims

1. A dielectric filter comprising:

- a dielectric block (1);
 - a plurality of resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c) aligned therein;
 - a resonance line (5a; 5b; 5c) disposed on an inner surface of each of the resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c); and
 - an outer conductor (3) disposed on an outer surface of the dielectric block (1);
- wherein one end of the resonance-line hole (2a; 2b; 2c) is a short-circuited end;
- a sectional area of at least one of the resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c) is changed at a predetermined portion;
 - the predetermined portion of at least one of the resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c) is set to be different from that of the other of the resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c) along to the axial direction of the resonance-line hole and at a

side opposed to the adjacent resonance-line hole.

2. The dielectric filter according to Claim 1, wherein a pitch P_0 for aligning the resonance-line holes (2a; 2b; 2c) is set to be uniform. 5
3. The dielectric filter according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the surface of the part where the sectional area of the resonance-line hole (2a; 2b; 2c) is changed is set to be inclined to the axis direction of the resonance-line hole (2a; 2b; 2c). 10
4. A composite dielectric filter comprising: 15
the dielectric block (1) of one of Claims 1 to 3;
and
three or more signal input-output terminals (6; 7; 8) disposed thereon for performing input and output of signals by coupling to the resonance line of the plurality of resonance lines. 20
5. A duplexer DPX comprising: 25
a transmission filter BPFa and a reception filter BPFb, at least one being constituted by the dielectric filter of one of claim 1 to 3 or the composite dielectric filter of claim 4.
6. A communication apparatus, wherein: 30
the dielectric filter one of Claims 1 to 3, the composite dielectric filter of claim 4, or the antenna duplexer of claim 5 is disposed in a high-frequency circuit section. 35

40

45

50

55

Fig. 1A

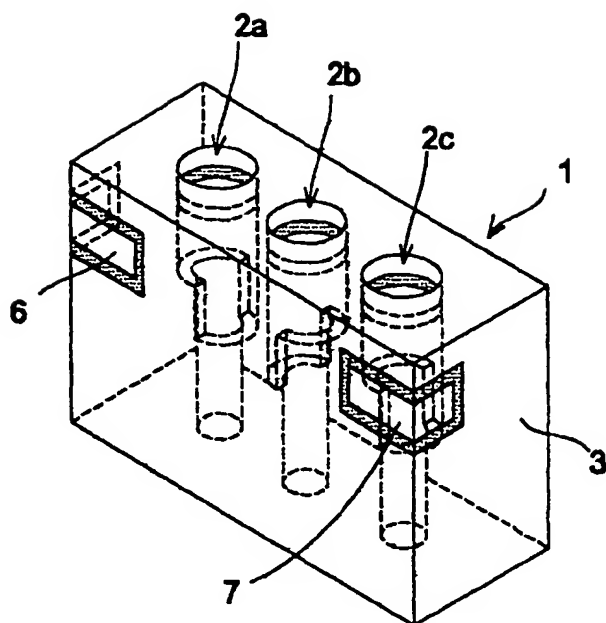


Fig. 1B

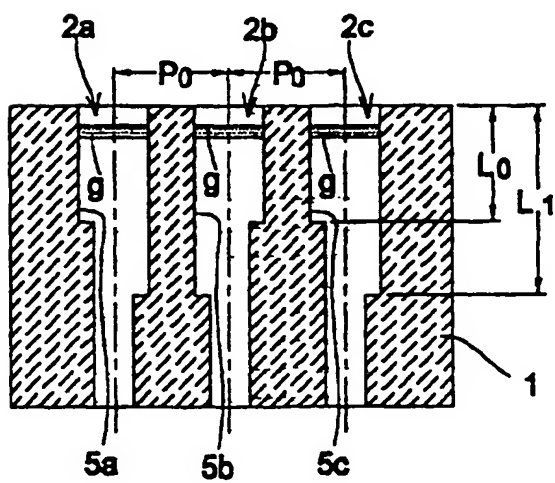


Fig. 2

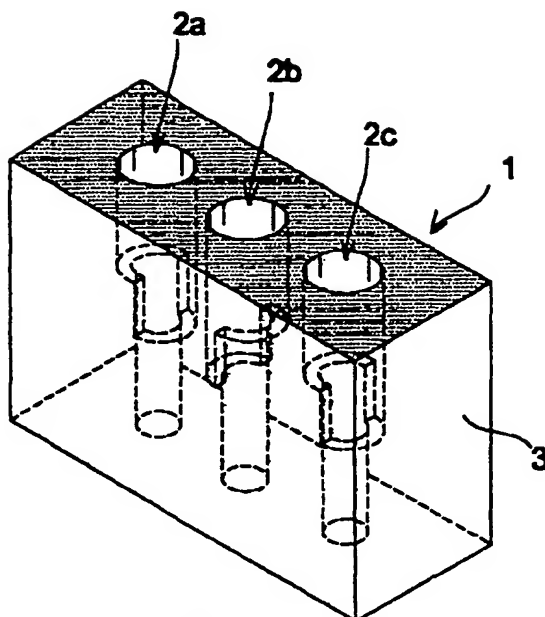


Fig. 3

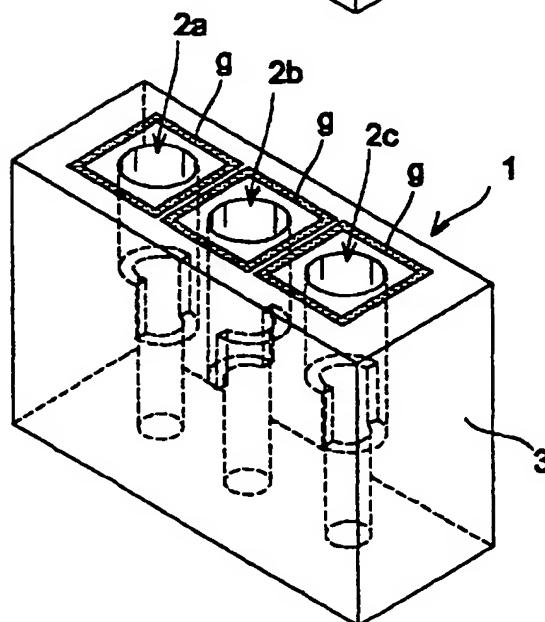


Fig. 4A

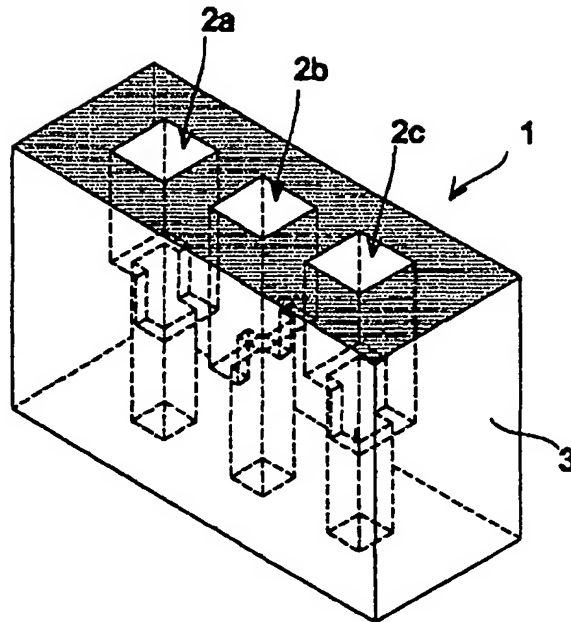


Fig. 4B

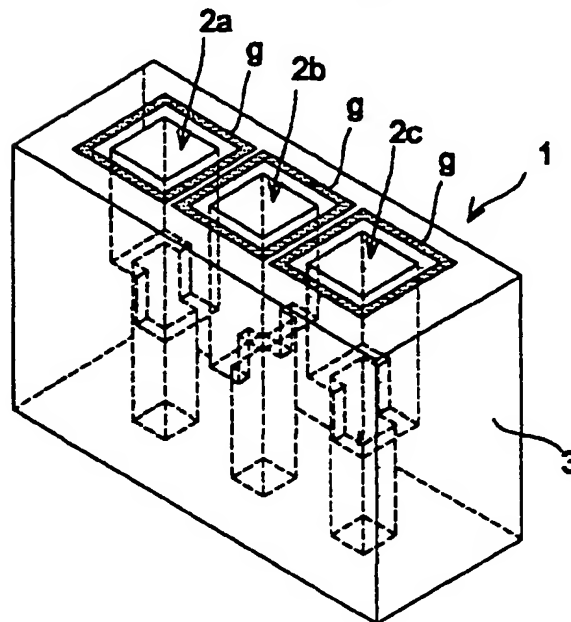


Fig. 5A

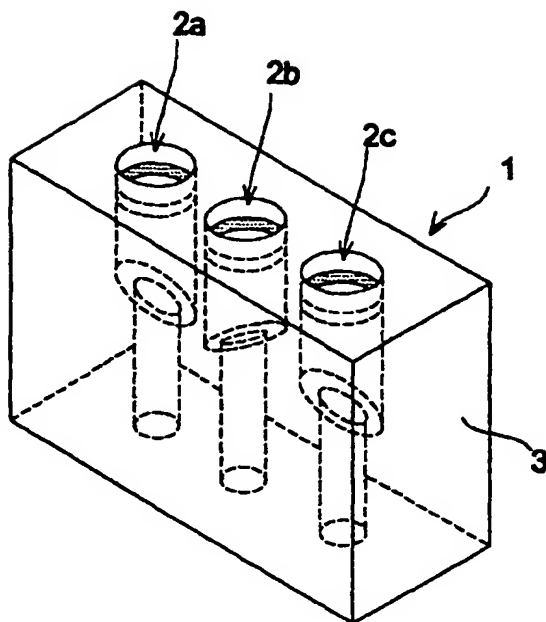


Fig. 5B

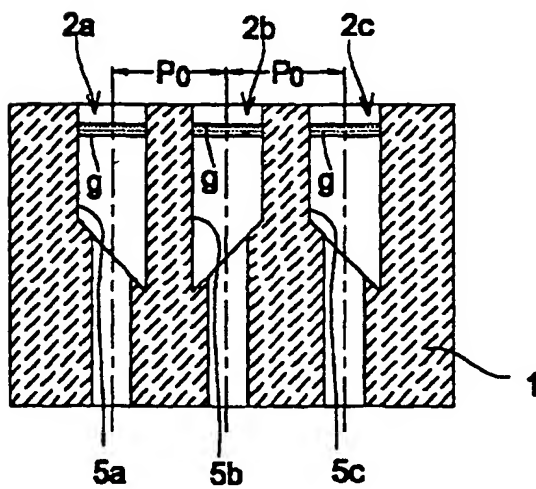


Fig. 6

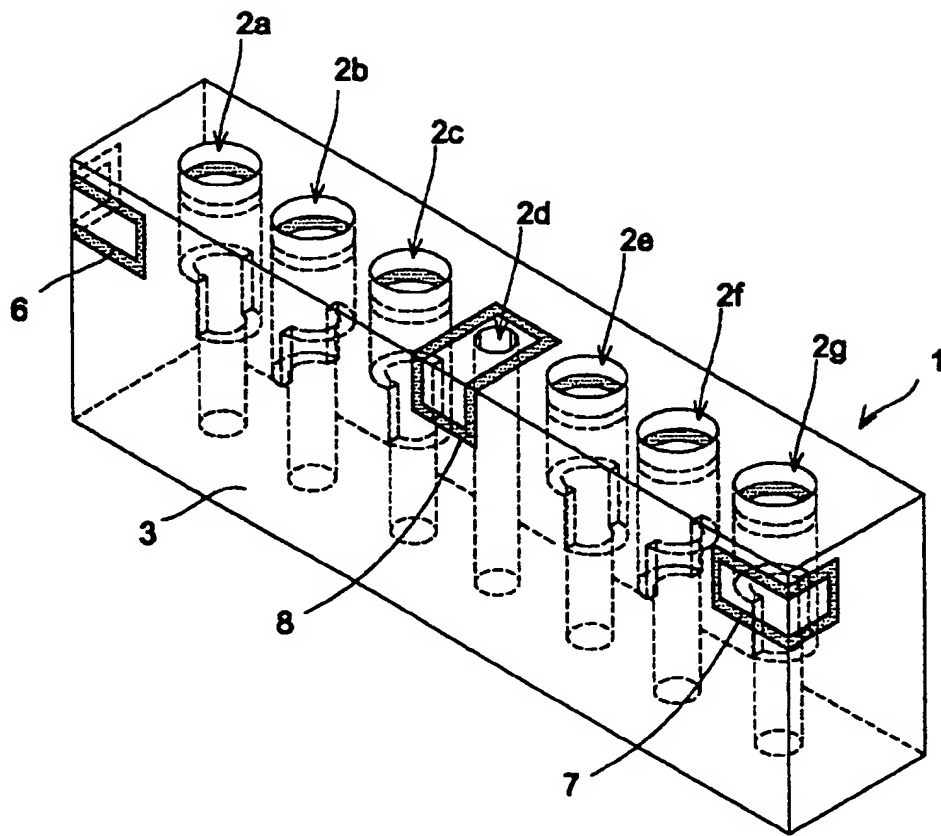


Fig. 7

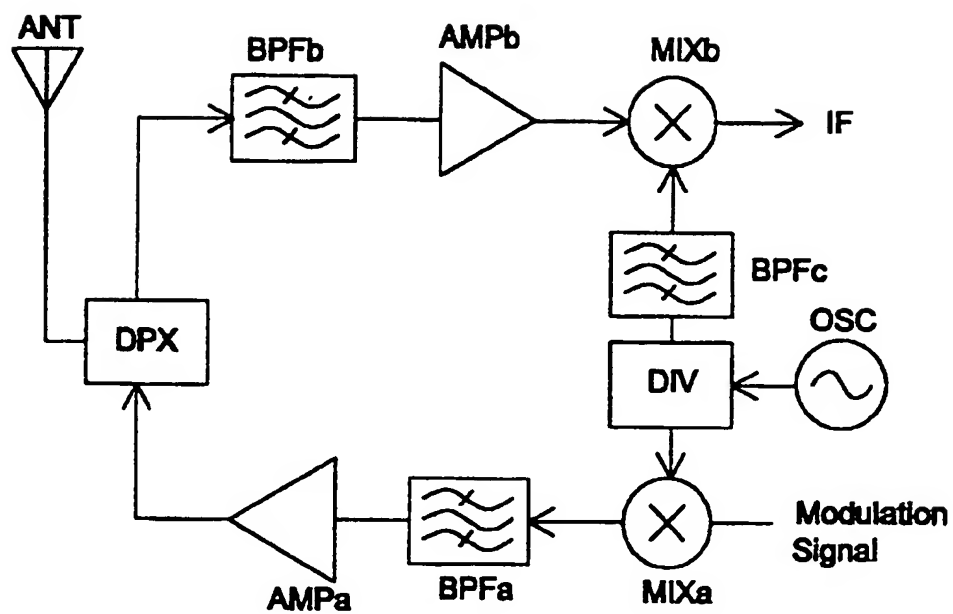


Fig. 8

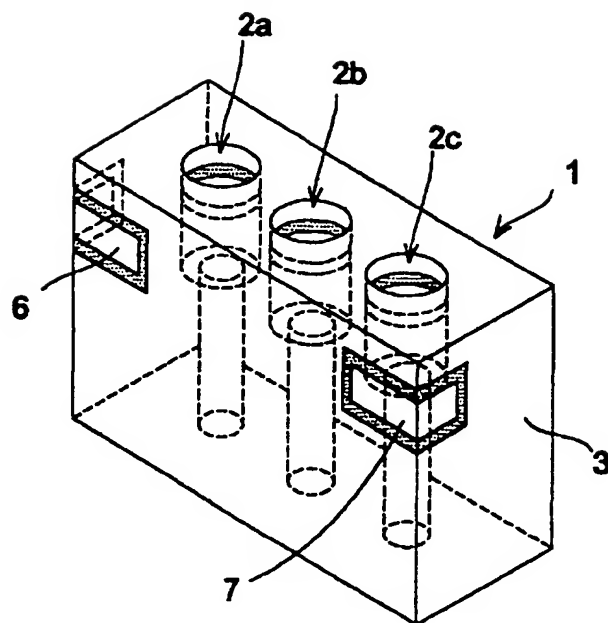


Fig. 9A

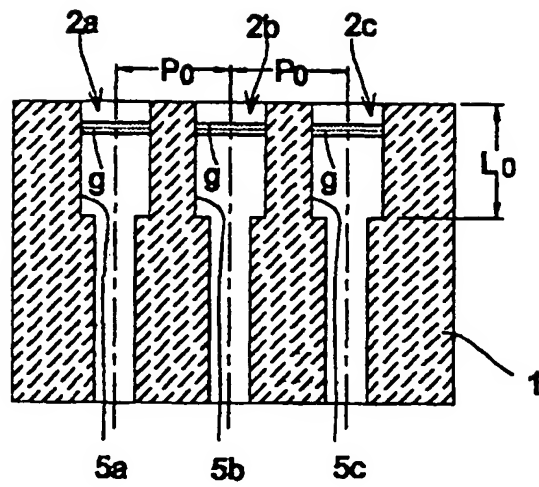
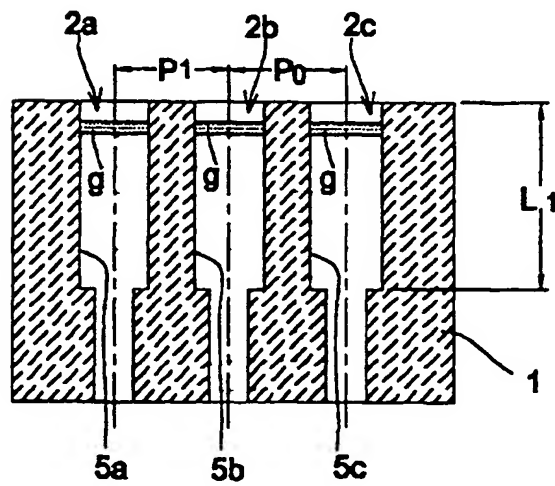


Fig. 9B





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 99 11 7261

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
A	EP 0 853 349 A (MURATA MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.) 15 July 1998 (1998-07-15) * column 7, line 58 - column 10, line 39; figures 10-12 *	1,2,4-6	H01P1/205 H01P1/213
A	--- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 9, 31 July 1998 (1998-07-31) & JP 10 098302 A (SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD), 14 April 1998 (1998-04-14) * abstract *	1	
A	--- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 14, no. 288 (E-943), 21 June 1990 (1990-06-21) & JP 02 092001 A (MURATA MFG CO LTD), 30 March 1990 (1990-03-30) * abstract *	1,2	
A	--- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 15, no. 304 (E-1096), 5 August 1991 (1991-08-05) -& JP 03 108801 A (FUJI ELECTROCHEM CO LTD), 9 May 1991 (1991-05-09) * abstract; figures 1-3 *	1,2	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) H01P
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 17 November 1999	Examiner Den Otter, A
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date O : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1500 (03.92) (Pct/C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 99 11 7261

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EOP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

17-11-1999

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 853349	A	15-07-1998	JP	10256807 A	25-09-1998
			US	5945896 A	31-08-1999
JP 10098302	A	14-04-1998	JP	2865647 B	08-03-1999
JP 02092001	A	30-03-1990	NONE		
JP 03108801	A	09-05-1991	NONE		

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82